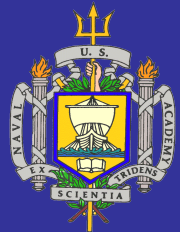




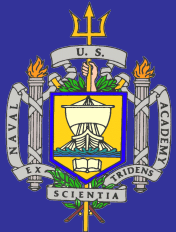
Design, Verification, and Forensic Correlation of Composite Yacht Structures

**Paul H. Miller, D. Eng. P.E.
United States Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland, USA**



Presentation Overview

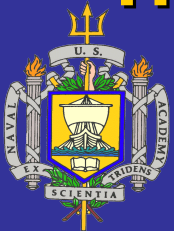
- Background/Project Intro and Scope
- Analysis Techniques
- Experimentation
- Forensic Correlation
 - Deck Panel
 - Masts
 - Hulls
- Suggestions





Background

- **Team Dennis Conner's America's Cup Campaign 2003**
 - Relatively small program
- **Private lightweight cruiser/racer**
- **Both "high performance but risk averse"**
- **Materials:**
- **TDC**
 - Prepreg carbon/epoxy uni (100° or 135°, 1 or 3 atm)
 - Aluminum honeycomb
- **S/V Cascadia**
 - Wetpreg carbon/epoxy, latent cure (~45°, 1 atm)
 - Cedar/balsa



Design Methodology

1. Risk Analysis

- All team members

2. Uncertainty Identification

3. Targeted Performance and Structural Evaluation (FOS=1 to 8+)

Risk Analysis

Mat'l Tests

Test Design/
Experimental Verification/
Tool Calibration

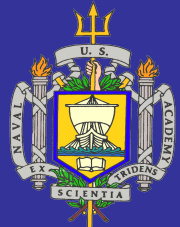
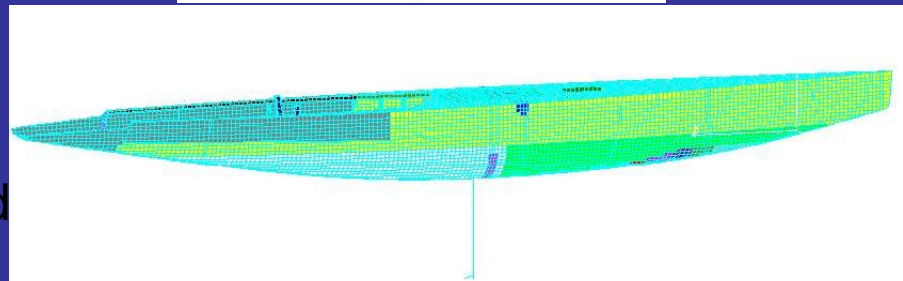
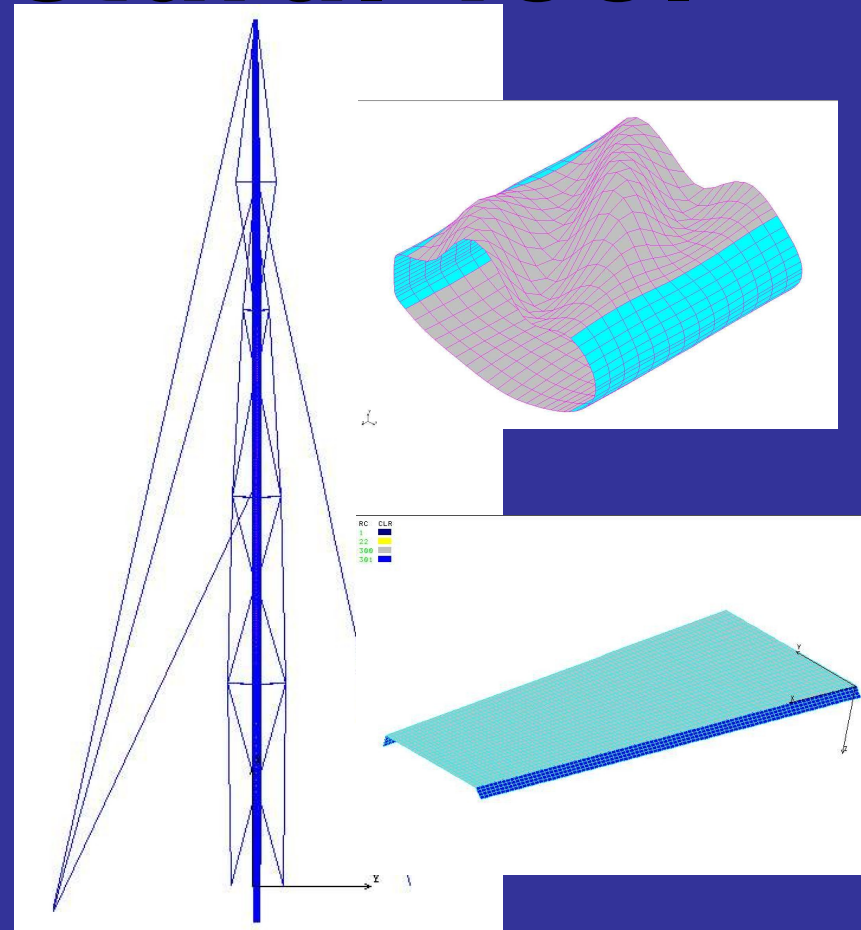
Final Design





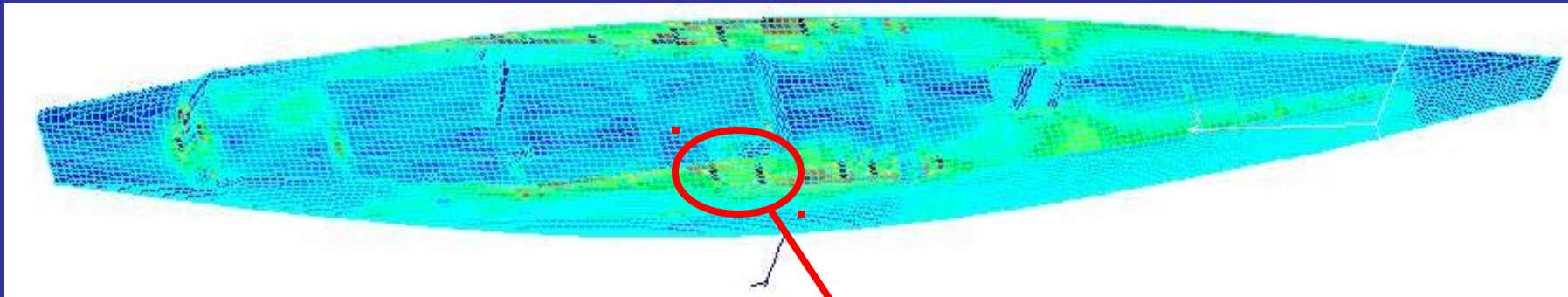
Primary Structural Tool

- COSMOS/M finite element analysis (SRAC)
- Linear (Mindlin and DiScuiva) Laminated Shell Elements & user-defined
- Nonlinear Material and Geometry
- Tsai-Wu and user-defined (Hashin) failure criteria
- Global/Local rig and hull
- Loads from FLOW (rig) or SPLASH

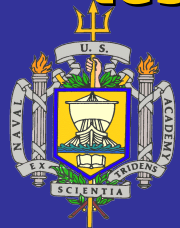
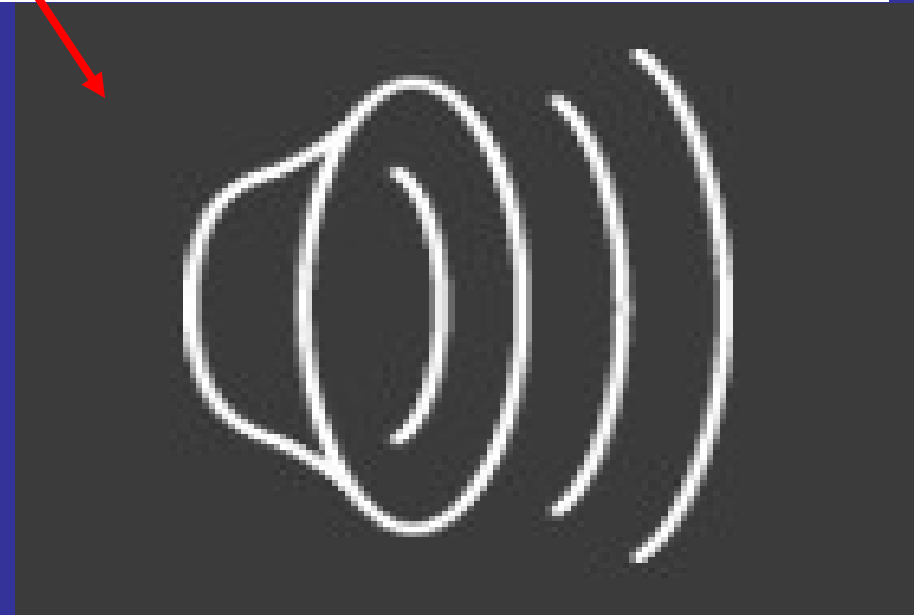




Deck Panel Test Compression



- **Duplicated critical part**
- **Ply stacking investigated**
- **Non-traditional stack judged best**
- **FEA 180%/112% of test**





Rig Test

Compression and Impact

- Wall buckling limited
- “Risky” and “Likely”
- Weight critical
- Resin content effect evaluated
- Sidewall thickness decreased from 6 to 3 mm
- 72% to 89% of FEA



185 Volvo Station Wagons!





Rig Test

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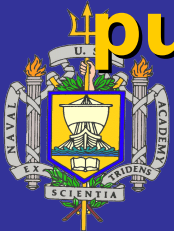




Rig Test

Compression and Impact

- “Highest Consequence” Event Simulated, Load & Geometry
- Adopted “damage tolerant” design (resin, stacking sequence)
- Both passed, 1 punctured

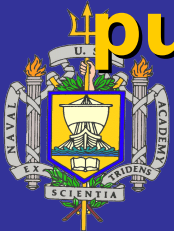
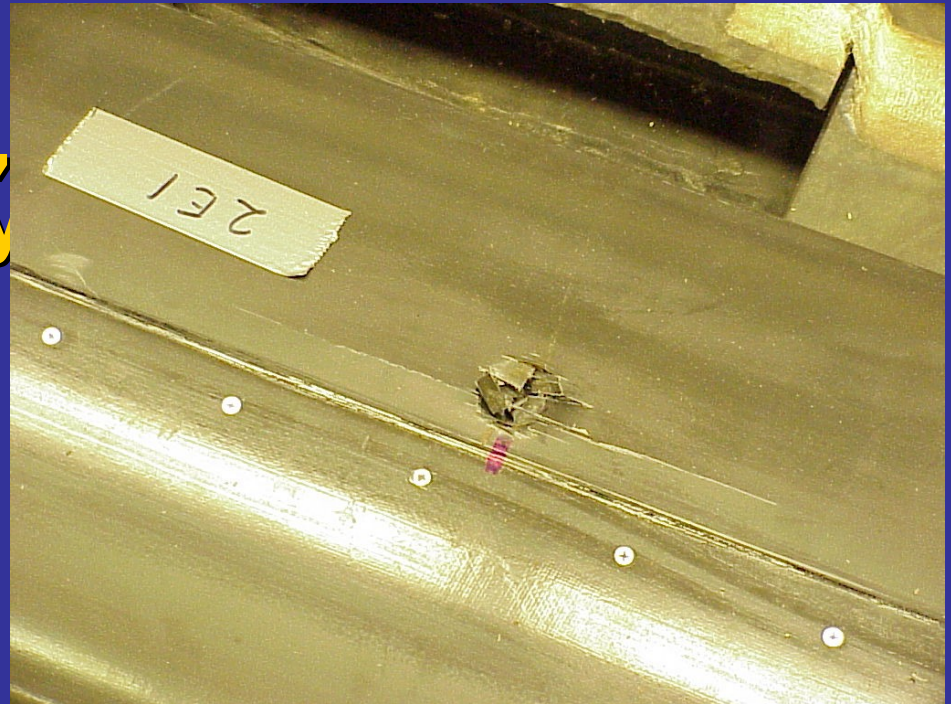




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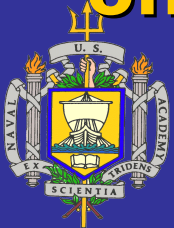


Forensic Correlation

Mast #1

- Failure after 13 hours of use
- Winds of 14-17 kts at the time (23 the day before but less tension)
- 6 possible failure scenarios, all evaluated by FEA, one had 1.0 FOS.

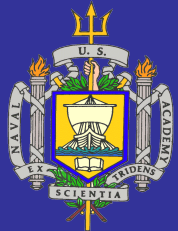
Three minutes before failure





Rig (Reactive) Modifications

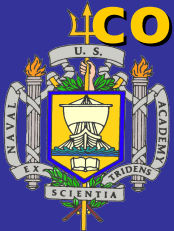
- Mast 2: extra reinforcement
- Mast 3: improved QA
- Mast 4: same as Mast 1
- Mast 5: reduced structure





IACC USA-77 Hull

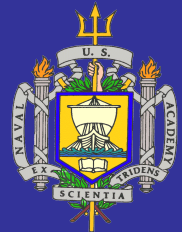
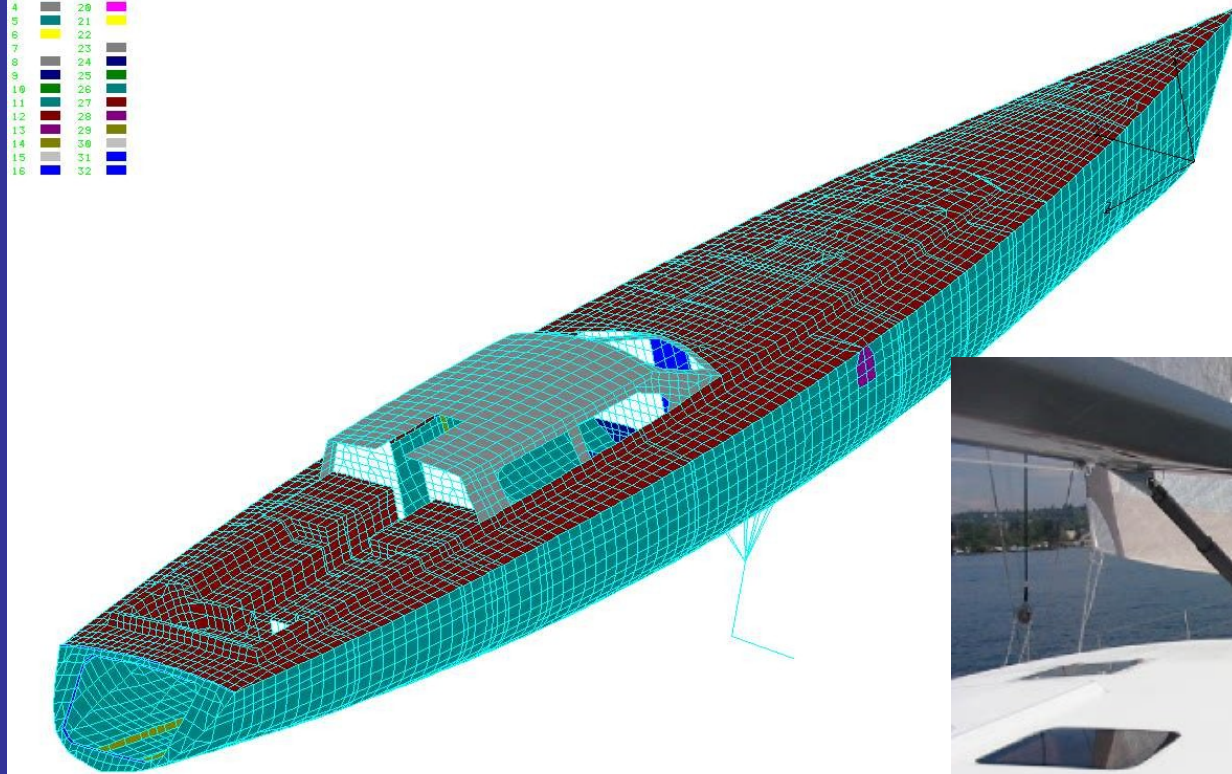
- Sank after “rudder failure”, traced to poor QA and bad communication
- FEA identified possible damage spots
- All but one found
- Assisted in repairs
- Vessel regained competitive status





S/V Cascadia Hull

RC	CLR	RC	CLR
1	2	17	18
2	3	18	19
3	4	19	20
4	5	20	21
5	6	21	22
6	7	22	23
7	8	23	24
8	9	24	25
9	10	25	26
10	11	26	27
11	12	27	28
12	13	28	29
13	14	29	30
14	15	30	31
15	16	31	32

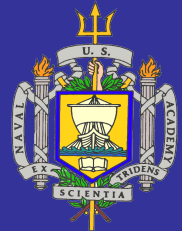
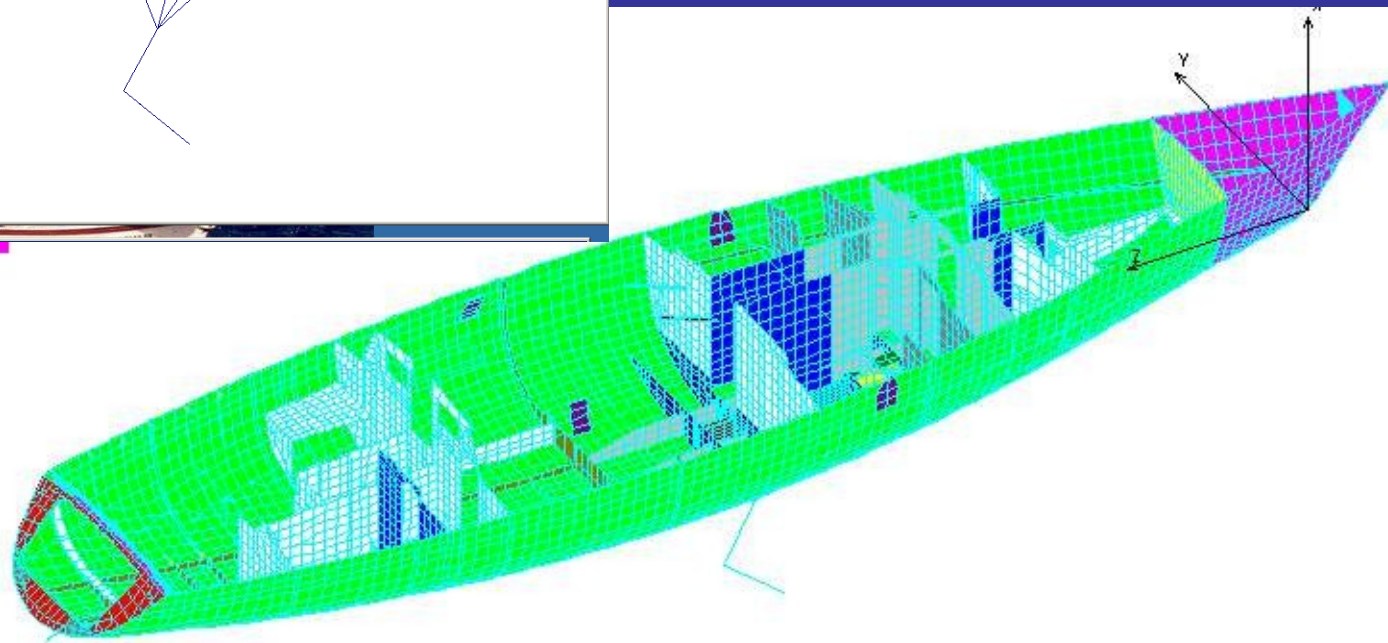
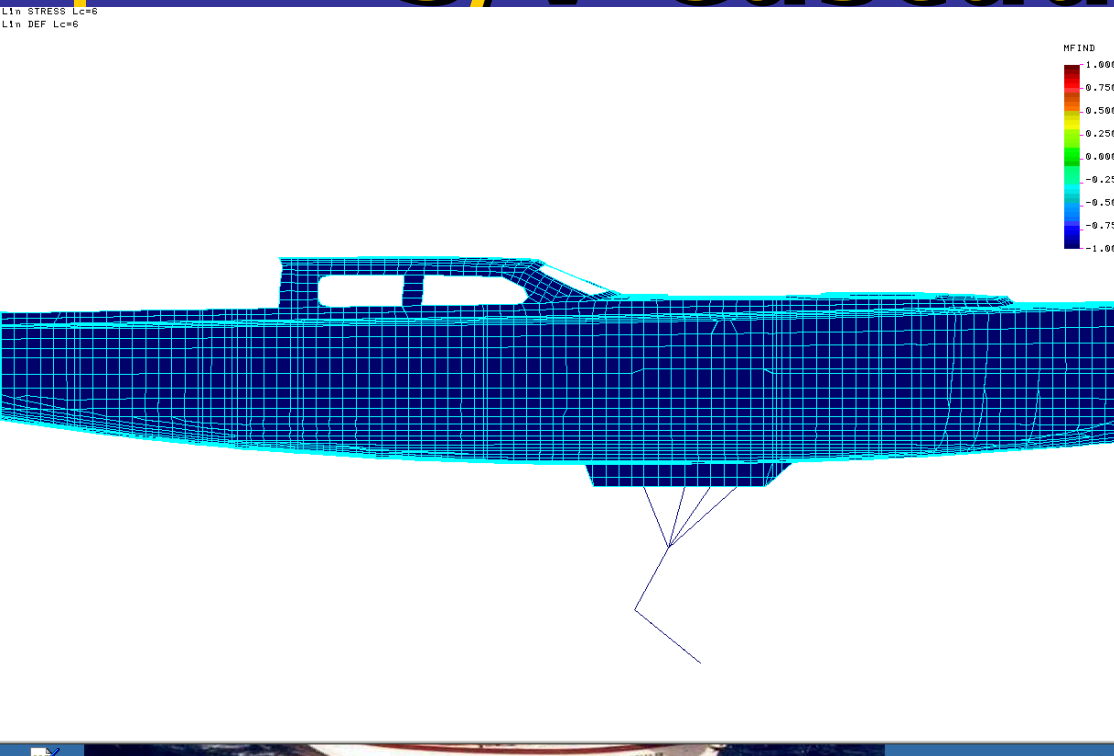


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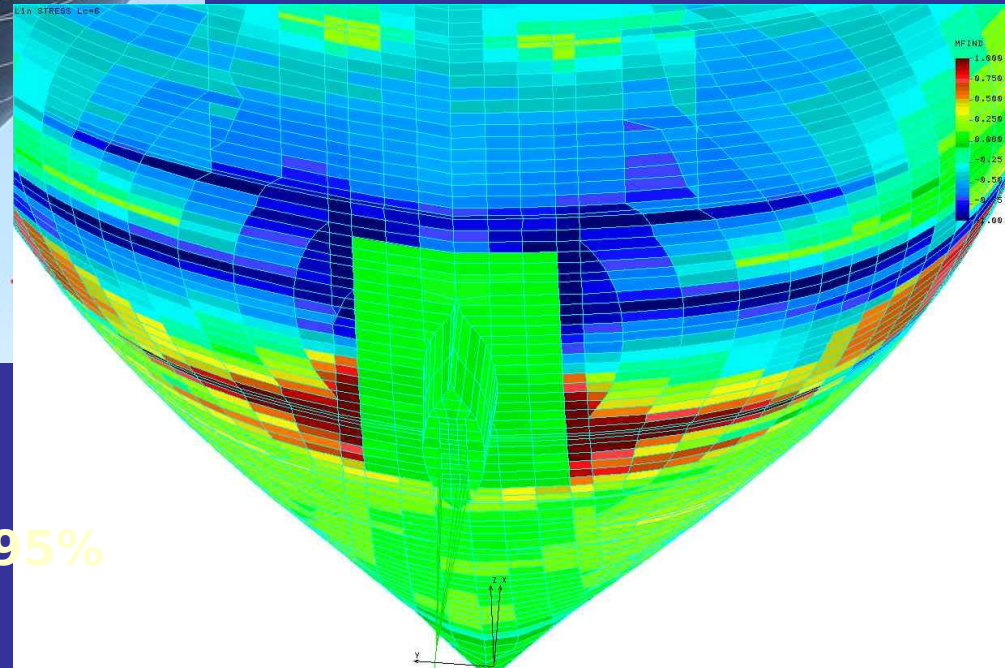
S/V Cascadia Hull



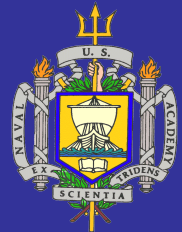
S/V Cascadia Hull



Outer Ply Factor of Safety



Correlation better than 95%





Conclusions

- **Matching boundary conditions is critical to FEA accuracy**
- **Maintain global FEA models (w/ as-builts)**
- **Initial ultrasound mapping is beneficial**
- **QA is critical, but often understressed in modern high-tech, low FOS applications**
- **Hopefully no further research!**

